Important Agricultural Statistics We have obtained, from our attentive correspondent in Albany, the full and authentic returns of the agricultural products of the State of New York, as collected in 1845, by the census takers. They are of immense value, in every point of view, and we publish them exclusively, on the outside of this day's

Important Express from Boston.

We understand that the government has made arrangements to run an express from Boston to New York, on the arrival of the next steamer, at any time during next Sunday; and also that the Postmaster of Boston has given notice to the conductors of the railroads, to hold themselves in readiness to run at any other time. We also learn that arrangements are made in two different quarters to convey the news by express from this city to Philadelphia, and probably to Baltimore and Washington-so that it is probable that the important intelli gence expected to arrive by the next steamer, will he expressed by railroad, from Boston to Washington-a distance of more than five hundred miles; and it may also be sent, in another direction, from Boston to Buffalo, also a distance of about five hundred miles.

The anxiety manifested in all quarters for the next intelligence, is of the most intense description. And although the government has now stepped into the field of enterprise, yet we believe the public are mainly indebted to our individual efforts for the public spirit manifested by the department. The extraordinary enterprise which we have exhibited during the past few years, has not only driven our contemporaries of the press, but the Post-office department and the government, to the necessity of mitating our good example. It is uncertain, therefore, whether we shall or shall not run an express on our own account, on the arrival of the next steamer-having succeeded in forcing the government to do our work for us. Yet it would be a singular circumstance, if by some "infamous act" on our part-as it is called by some of our contemporaries-we should be enabled to beat the government again, before we quit the field finally. One good licking they all deserve, before we quit the field of Waterloo, and come under the power of magnetism hereafter.

Peace or War.

The postponement of the debate upon the question of giving the Oregon notice, which took place the other day in the Senate, until the 10th of February, has been variously interpreted, in various quarters. Some think that it is a favorable symptom, indicating the complete postponement of the whole business to another year, and to another Congress. Some put a different construction on this thing, and would give a most important meaning to this vote.

By the remarks of the Senators themselves, who made the postponement, it is very evident that this question of the Oregon notice is acquiring a vast and deep importance in relation to our foreign connections. Mr. Haywood, an able and discreet Senator from North Carolina, regards it as a question of war or peace; in other words, he would look upon a vote for giving the notice, as the first step taken in a series of measures, which would lead to great and terrible results hereafter. On the other hand, certain exclusive friends of the administration, if we are to believe what the Union says, look upon the act of giving notice as a peaceful measure, merely empowering the President either to continue or to open negotiations, backed by the whole moral force of the country in his favor.

We cannot conceive why the giving notice, or the organization of a territorial government in Oregon, upon the same plan on which the British already occupy some portion of that country, should be considered an offensive measure. Nor does it appear to us as being opposed to the rights of Great Britain, or that she would have any cause to complain, or that such a step could be considered as a casus belli. The union between Messrs. Calhoun and Benton, in voting for the postponement to the 10th of next month, has also excited some attention, and been made the subject of various interpretations. The course of these two distinguished Senators has been watched daily with a scrutiny, and been regarded with an importance, seldom exhibited. The views of Mr. Calhoun upon the notice question are fully known, but whether Mr. Benton's vote for the postponement, is to be taken as an indication of the same views, appears doubtful. Some say that Mr. Haywood, of N. C., is the real organ of the President's views-that Mr. Polk is now very much averse to the notice and all other, strong measuresand that he would be glad to see Cass, Allen & Co., defeated in their war movement. Perhaps yesperhaps no.

At all events, it is quite evident, that the Senate will not rush into any action on this most important question-this first step to a new course of foreign policy-until the arrival of the next intelligence from England, showing what has been the reception given to the President's Message, both by the British and French governments, or at least by the newspaper press of those two countries. The vote in Congress upon this question, even the debate itself, may depend much upon the character of the next intelligence from Europe. If the European governments have formed resolutions to bring on the contest and clash between differing principles of government, they may, if they choose, with the agency of Great Britain, build a pretext for war upon the Oregon question, in its present intricate and delicate position. In the meantime, the country and the masses are quietly reposing under this uncertainty, and waiting the development of events.

NAPOLEON IN WALL STREET.-A great deal of noise has been created in the Wall street circles, redently, in consequence of the war raging there between certain classes of brokers, and one of their fraternity who is called the Napoleon of the street.

This Napoleon of Wall street, by his talent, intelligence, and genius, has risen, within the last few years, from the capacity of a mere child, to be one of the leading brokers in the street, and has for some time given tone and direction to all financial movements. Every thing was going on swimmingly-all his projects were coming out right-every thing he undertook was prospering, until the meetag of the present Congress, when the unexpected explosion took place on the Oregon question. This with other matters, caused an alarm in the public mind, and a change in the policy of the banks, that produced a panic; and up starts a long array of rivals, combining all their efforts to avail themselves of the opportunity, and to break down the Napoleon of Wall street, in the same way that the nations of Europe did the original Napoleon of the world .-Napoleon of Wall street, however, has rolled back the tide, and has exhibited resources to the amount of many millions in the contest. At present he triumphs, and is victorious; but the confederates are still busy, and still predicting war between this country and England; still calculating on some happy contingency by which the panic will be conunued, and the banks compelled to restrict, in order to compass the ruin of Napoleon.

We doubt not, whether we have war or not, they will be all overwhelmed, for we believe that the battle of Waterloo in Wall street, is postponed in-

NAVAL PREPARATIONS .- We are glad to see a project introduced into the Senate for building and commencing a steam navy. Whether we are to have ar or peace-a settlement of the Oregon question or not-we beg, hope, and entreat that Congress will pass a law appropriating five or six millions of dollars, so that the country may be put in a respectable position of defence. If peace is to be continued, those steam vessels that may be built, would serve as packets between America and Europe, and in this way would pay not only their expenses, but er cost Pass the measure at once

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACKET SHIP OXFORD.

Firmness in the Cotton Market. Fears of Famine Subsiding. THE CORN LAWS.

REVERSES OF THE FRENCH IN ALGIERS. ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL FROM INDIA.

MONEY MARKET, &C.

By the favorite packet ship Oxford, Capt. Rathbone, we have advices two days' later than previa

The Oxford left Liverpool on the 6th of December, in company with the packet ship Virginian, Captain Hiern, and has been on the coast for the last ten

Mr. Yeaton-to whom we are indebted for our files-first officer of this vessel, landed at Southampton on Tuesday evening, and arrived in this city by the Long Island Railroad last night.

It is yet very uncertain when the Oxford will reach this port.

The news is not very important. The cotton market is rather firmer than on the

sailing of the Acadia. The corn market has declined.

The famine excitement has somewhat subsided. The news from Algeria shows that the French make little progress in the subjugation of Abd-el-

Her Majesty's government have issued orders for 42,000 sets of accoutrements for the militia of the English counties, the whole to be ready on the 1st of March next. The various clerks of the sub-divisions throughout England have likewise received orders to certify to government the dates of their respective appointments.

respective appointments.

The following failures are alluded to in the London papers:—Messrs. Walters, who stopped on Saturday, and whose liabilities are now reported to amount to £60,000, were in the the butter and provision trade, and are known to have been people of good property. Messrs. Brown are a firm of some standing in the Manchester line, formerly, at least, if not now, doing an extensive business; and lastly, Mr. Britten, of York, whose suspension was announced to-day, and whose liabilities are said to be £20,000, is a grocer in a large way.

THE CHANCELLORSHIP.—We have heard a rumor from a quarter likely to be tolerably well-informed upon such a subject, that in consequence of the serious and continued indisposition of Lord Lydhurst, some intention exists of throwing the seals into commission; and it is further rumored that in the event of such an arrangement being carried into effect, Mr. Baron Parke will be the Lord Chief Com-

SHARE MARKET .- The week's business, though SHARE MARKET.—The week's business, though limited, is of a firmer character than previously reported. Much caution continues to be evinced by all parties, and but few are pressing sales at the present moment, particularly for scrips of a sound na-

sent moment, particularly for scrips of a sound nature.

Cooke's Circus, at Glasgow, was, on Tuesday, totally destroyed by fire.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.—Additional batteries are being erected at Sheerness, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Pembroke, and other places on the coasts of the island. A great number of traversing platforms, 16 feet long, to be fixed by pivots to the masonry of the embrasures, are in progress of construction at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich; and some idea may be formed of the quantity of work now performed in the carriage department; where about five or six years ago only affout 100 hands were employed in that branch, there are now between 350 and 360 men employed, aided by many new improvements in machinery, equal to the work of a great number of hands. The contractors for timber for the Royal Arsenal have not been able to supply the extra demand for seasoned timber, in consequence of the great and unanticipated consumption, and the dockyards have been had recourse to. Numbers of large guns have been forwarded to Jersey and other exposed islands, and to the Cape of Good Hope and other colonial possessions, and the greatest activity prevails to strengthen every place at home and abroad, for securing them in the event of being attacked. A number of the block ships, heavily armed, will soon be ready for their respective stations, and add greatly to the defence of the coast.

The Liverpool Mail, in speaking of the famine in Great Britain, says: "It is, as we anticipated, and

The Liverpool Mail, in speaking of the famine in Great Britain, says: "It is, as we anticipated, and it is delightful to record the fact, that the monster 'Famine,' with which the nation was threatened, has begun to devour its insolent and mendacious authors. Every post brings the cheering intelligence that the potato failure, the distemper, are fallacies not engendered by the brain, but proceeding from the heart—fearful falsehoods, invented for a sordid and dishonest purpose."

The disease among cattle has egain broken out in

The disease among cattle has again broken out in South Lancashire, and many farmers have lost the greater portion of their stock. The present disease appears to be a violent affection of the lungs, and in many cases it is quite incurable. Sheep, on the other hand, are doing remarkably well.

All navigation between St. Petersburg and Cronstadt has been stopped since the 11th ult. by the frost. On the 12th St. Isaac's Bridge was removed, and the Neva became so filled with blocks of ice, that on the 13th all communication between the shores of the

ALLEGED INTENTION OF GOVERNMENT TO REPEAL THE CORN LAWS.—The Times of Thursday, had the following announcement:—"The decision of the Cabinet is no longer a secret. Parliament, it is the Cabinet is no longer a secret. Parliament, it is confidently reported, is to be summoned for the first week in January; and the Royal Speech will, it is added, recommend an immediate consideration of the corn laws, preparatory to their total repeal. Sir Robert Peel in one house, and the Duke of Wellington in the other, will, we are told, be prepared to give immediate effect to the recommendation thus conveyed."

The Shipping Gazette, of Thursday, says—"The announcement to the public, this morning, of the speedy meeting of parliament, for the consideration of the repeal of the corn laws, has caused quite a commotion in the city. On every side, it is made the topic of conversation, and those who have advocated the measure are now in high spirits at the prospect of the success of their "pet" subject. It is understood that the government are quite prepared to carry out full measures of repeal, and that there will be no reservation, in any respect, for the special convenience or protection of the landed interest. The income tax has yielded so large a source of revenue, that the premier is alleged to be greatly in favor of a general reduction of imports that affect the ordinary and ill-provided classes of the community."

source of revenue, that the premier is alleged to be greatly in favor of a general reduction of imports that affect the ordinary and ill-provided classes of the community."

We copy the following from the Morning Herald, December 5. "The Times, yesterday, announced that parliament is to be assembled in the first week in January, and that the royal speech is to contain a recommendation to consider the corn-laws with a view to their repeal. We are not going to contradict this statement, because, while it is the easiest thing in the world to make such statements, it is impossible to contradict them by authority. If any cabinet minister directly or indirectly, informed the Times of the alleged purpose of the cabinet, he was guilty of a scandalous violation of his oath as a privy councillor; and if the statement of the Times be utterly false, as we believe it to be, any cabinet minister authorizing us to contradict it must equally violate his oath. Under these circumstances, we can only afford to our readers this amount of information—namely, that persons in the most intimate confidence of the government know nothing whatever of any such design as that imputed to the cabinet; of its extreme improbability, on other grounds, readers themselves can judge. We, however, will assert nothing positively, for rash conjectural assertions may decieve as mischievously as wilful false-hoods; and if we can help it, we will never deceive. Meanwhile we may not conceal it, that the statement of the Times has obtained a degree of credit which, if permitted to extend, must lead to very serious consequences." The subjoined is from the city article in the same paper, dated Thursday evening:—"The speculation hazarded by the Times, affirming that parliament will be assembled at an early period to consider the present state of the Cornlaws, with a view to their total abolition, naturally caused considerable excitement in the city throughout the day. Much as people are accustomed to the reckless audacity of the self-styled leading journal o

ports opened is most ardent for very obvious reasons, the character of the Times was considered to be so nearly allied to that of the boy crying "wolf" in the fable, that nobody felt sufficient confidence to operate without a confirmation from some more respectable authority. In the metropolis, therefore, the oracular response has done but little mischief, but it does not follow that it will end in that manner but it does not follow that it will end in that manner in other quarters; The steamer with the mails for the United States would leave Liverpool to-day, almost immediately after the receipt of the morning papers; and as there will be no other packet for a month to come, it is easy to perceive what mischief may be done before the effects can be counteracted. That such an article is calculated, in the present relations of the world, to lead to extensive speculations in grain in the United States for the English market, and probably a good deal of it on English account, is undoubted; and although this may not be looked upon as a national evil, it may be a public advantage gained at the expense of individuals by sheer and unmittigated mendacity.

Atrocious Fabrication by the "Times."—We

ATROCIOUS FABRICATION BY THE "TIMES."-We ATROCIOUS FABRICATION BY THE "TIMES."—We are now, we rejoice to say, in a condition to give the most positive contradiction to the statement of a proposed repeal of the corn laws, which appeared in yesterday's Times. The statement, it may be remembered, embraced three propositions:—

First, That Parliament is to meet in the first week in large and the statement.

First, That Parliament is to meet in the first week in January.

Second, That Ministers have resolved upon a repeal of the corn laws.

Third, That the projected repeal is to be announced in the opening speech.

Every one of these three propositions is false.

Parliament will not meet in the first week of January, or much, if at all, before the usual time of meeting.

The cabinet has come to no decision whatever

The cabinet has come to no decision whatever upon the subject of the corn laws.

It must be unnecessary to add, in the third place, that a resolution not formed can hardly have a place provided in the Queen's speech. What follows, as our readers will perceive, was written before we had the perfect certainty that we now have of the utter falsehood of the Third's statement. Upon what we have written above we stake the character of this journal—From London Standard of Dec. 5.

THE ALLEGED FAMINE IN IRELAND.—The market in Dublin, on Wednesday, was better supplied with potatoes, which sold at lower prices than on any day for a week past. The provincial market notes represent a general decline in the price of all kinds of grain, but potatoes are somewhat in advance—they have not, however, approached the high quotations in the Dublin lists. At the last Limerick market, cup potatoes were only 2½d to 3d pr stone; white 1½d per stone. At Nenagh, on Tuesday, the prices were exactly the same as Limerick. The following is an extract from a letter, dated Sligo, Nov. 28, 1845:—"Having spent a great deal of my time, since I came to Ireland, in rambling over the country snipe shooting, I have made it my business to inquire at every potato field, respecting the crops; and my own opinion is very different from the general one, inasmuch as I do not think—at present at least—that there is just ground for the alarm universally expressed. My reasons for this are two: 1st, there is a very much larger surface of ground sown with potatoes than ever there used to be, as it has now begun to be so much the custom to fatten pigs and cattle upon them for the English market; secondly, that there has been a very much larger produce this year, than has ever been known before.—That the disease exists both in the ground, and also in the pits, there is no doubt; but there is another circumstance I did not mention, that the wheat, barley, and oat crops are the best ever known—in short, the farmers' words are that "it is the most productive year ever known."

The Navy.—The following officers of the China squadron have been promoted for an attack on the THE ALLEGED FAMINE IN IRELAND.—The market in Dublin, on Wednesday, was better supplied with

THE NAVY .- The following officers of the China The Navy.—The following officers of the China squadron have been promoted for an attack on the Borneo pirates in Malloodoo Bay, on the morning of the 19th of August:—Commanders—Henry Lyster, acting captain of the Agincourt (confirmed), and Edward Gennys Fanshawe, of the Cruizer, to the rank of post captain. Lieutenant—George Morritt, first of the Wolverine, to the rank of commander. Mates—Marcus Lowther, acting lieutenant (confirmed); Philip W. May, of the Agincourt, and Charles Nolloth, of the Dædalus, to the rank of lieutenant.

THE EXPERIMETTAL SQUADRON.—The experin tal squadron, under the orders of Commodore Wil-lles, consisting of the Rodney, 92, Captain Collier, C. B.; the Albion, 90, Captain N. Lockyer, C. B.; the Canopus, 84, Captain Fairfax Moresby, C. B.; the Superb, 80, Captain Corry; and the Vanguard, 60, Captain Willis, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Wednesday at noon.

Suspension of a Clergyman.—In the Arches Court, on Wednesday, Sir H. Jenner Fust decreed the suspension, for three years, from duties and the emoluments of his living, of the Rev. John Day, clerk, rector of the rectory of Hawridge, for habitual drinking.

clerk, rector of the rectory of Hawridge, for habitual drinking.

Melancholy Catastrophe.—Ceptain Coleman, formerly of the Jane and Barbara, of this port, but who lately took a vessel out from Newport to Quebec, arrived with her at Gloucester last week. On Monday night the captain and his wife retired to sleep in their cabin, which, unhappily, was heated by a pan of charcoal. In the morning Captain Coleman's brother went on board, by appointment, to meet them, and on opening the door of the cabin, was horrified to perceive Captain Coleman lying on the floor insensible, and apparently dead, whilst his wife was sitting up in bed, in the act, as it would seem, of dressing herself, but quite dead and cold; the one having been nearly, and the other-altogether stiffed by the noxious fumes of the charcoal. Capt Coleman was instantly conveyed to the Gloucester Coleman was instantly conveyed to the Gloucester Infirmary, in a most precarious state. Seven young children remain to bewail the loss of an affectionate and tender mother.—Bristol Journal.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.—The Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by the Princess Mary, is expected to return to this country, from Germany, about the 14th instant. The Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Edward, of Saxe Weimar, are on a valid to the Country of the Cambridge. the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Edward, of Saxe Weimar, are on a visit to the Queen Dowager, at Witley. Her Majesty and Prince Albert continue at the Isle of Wight—driving out or promenading daily—they attended Whippingham Church on Sunday. The Earl and Countess Brownlow and the Ladies Cust, hrve arrived at the family residence in Belgrave-square, from Witley Court, the residence of the Queen Dowager—the noble Earl is much improved in health.

The Royal Council was installed on the 25th November, at the National Museum. There are two candidates talked of for the presidentship of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Castro y Orozco and M. Bravo Murillo. The fete of the queen appears to have been celebrated in the provinces this year with great entheries.

have been celebrated in the provinces this year with great enthusiasm.

Turkey.

We have received advices from Turkey, dated Constantinople, November 17. The question which continues to occupy the attention, not only of diplomacy but of the public, is that of Syria. On the 13th the five ambassadors met at the Austrian palace, and agreed to the contents of a joint note to the Porte on the subject. The Porte has come to a determination which speaks highly of its wish to go hand in hand with the representatives of the allied powers.

Algebra.

Algiers.

The Paris papers of Tuesday contain a series of despatches from Marshal Bugeaud and other officers in Algeria, from which it is evident that no advantage has been gained over the Arabs. It was deemed probable in Paris, that ministers would recall the marshal, because of the very awkward situation in which his administration had placed the French

the marshal, because of the very awkward situation in which his administration had placed the French in Africa.

A portion of Abd-el-Kader's regular cavalry carried into Morocco the whole of the crops and property of an important tribe which had, by the advice of the Emir, emigrated from Algeria into Morocco. The French troops were unable to prevent this bold and important movement.

We learn from the Paris papers of Tuesday, that the position of affairs in Algeria was every day becoming less defined and more complicated. The government had published several despatches from Marshal Bugeaud, and the generals commanding in Algeria, and although the dates are not later than those brought by the local papers of the 25th ultimo, yet, do these despatches reveal a state of things, which, in the hands of those engaged in the conduct of operations, is far from satisfactory. We deduce from the accounts taken, altogether, that Marshal Bugeaud confines his movements to the central previnces, not venturing to advance towards the west, the most agitated portion of the country. The marshal, however, had been upwards of a month moving about the restricted circle of his operations, during which time he failed in catching his slippery foes; and had, in fact, his labor, and that must have been most harassing, for his pains. Bou Maza, the redoubtable Bou Maza, was burning and destroying round about Orleansville, and had attacked Colonel Repond with great vigor. This chief has given orders to the tribes to fly before the French, and if taken to submit, and await with patience their opportunity. But the most important incident of all remains to be told. Abd-el Kader, supposed to be in Morocco, suddenly shows himself at the south of Algaria, at a place called Taguine, the memorable scene of the seizure of the Smala by the Duke de Nemours. The conclusion drawn from this fact is, that Abd-el-Kader does not mean to establish himself in Morocco at all, but to settle somewhere near he Sahara or Desert, and with the Desert at his command.

and to carry off all their stored grain into Morocco, so that the French army will have to draw their provisions from France. The tribes have also been ordered to waste the country wherever the French appear in search of them, and thus oblige the invaders to keep to the coast until the time when Abd-el-Kader shall come, according to promise, with an innumerable army of the faithful to expel them.

The Overland Mail.

innumerable army of the faithful to expel them.

The usual Extraordinary Express, in anticipation of the Overland Mail from India, reached the office of the Morning Herald on Friday morning, December 5th. The dates are—Bombay, November 1; Calcutta, October 22; and China, September 39th. The state of affairs in the Panjaub had not improved. The government had been conducted by the Ranee, or Queen Mother, assisted by Lalla Singh, the Commander of the Forces, Goothab Singh not having signified his assent to the arrangement which was to precede his elevation to the Viziership. Meanwhile he continued to reside in his mountain fort at Jumoo. The feast of the Dusserah, during which disturbances had been expected, had passed over more quietly than could have been anticipated. It is a curious fact, illustrative of the weakness of the present government of Lahore, that no steps had been taken to punish the murderers of Jewahir Singh. The belief that Peshawer Singh had fallen a victim to the intrigues of Jewahir Singh had gained ground; but the rumor of his assassination had not been confirmed. The Governor General, Sir Henry Hardinge, arrived at Agra on the 16th of October, four days before he was expected, having travelled with unexampled speed from Calcutta. He was expected to leave that station for Delhi, where he had appointed the Commander-in-Chief to meet him on the 28th. The utmost secrecy had been observed as to the ultimate intentions of the Government with regard to Lahore. Looking, however, at the great oreparations which have been made, it is far from improbable that hostilities will ere long be commenced for the purpose of coercing the Sikh soldiery, whose respectious and insubordinate conduct had rendered all attempts to establish anything like a permanent government abortive. It is seems impossible, indeed, that this banditti should be permitted to convulse the frontier any longer. nate conduct had rendered all attempts to establish anything like a permanent government abortive. It seems impossible, indeed, that this banditti should be permitted to convulse the frontier any longer. The news from Scinde is unimportant. Although sickness had rather increased at Shirkapoor and Shahpoor, the troops stationed in the lower districts of the country were comparatively healthy. A treacherous attempt to convey stores and ammunitreacherous attempt to convey stores and ammuni-tion to the enemy from the British magazine, by the Lahore Vakeel, is said to have been discovered, the Lahore Vakeel, is said to have been discovered, and to have excited a strong sensation. This act of perfidy had been countenanced by the Lahore Government. From Southern Maratta, beyond the execution of the celebrated robber, Soobanah Nickum, there is nothing to record. The Nizam's dominions were in more than their accustomed confusion. Our latest accounts from China are of the 30th September, but they bring no news of the slightest importance. Trade, both at Chusan and Victoria, was extremely dull. The expedition which had been dispatched to chastise the pirates of Borneo, at Maloodo, having accomplished its object, had returned to Hong Kong. The treaty for the cession of Laboan had been ratified.

Commercial matters at both the Presidencies are comparatively of an unimportant character. The exchange on England, at Bombay, was 1s. 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. to 1s. 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. for six months good bills.

exchange on England, at Bombay, was 1s. 10½d. to
1s. 10½d. for six months good bills.

Markets.

London Money and Share Markey, Dec. 5.—There
has been very little business done in public securities,
and prices remain much the same as at the close yesterday. Consols have been last done for money at 9½ for
account 9½, Reduced Three per Cents. 9¾, the Threeand-a-Quarter New 9½, Exchequer Bills are a little firmer, the price being advanced from 12 to 16. Bank Stock
has been done at 202. Mexican Bonds have not improved by the arrival of the mail. The last price was 30½,
Deterred 16½, Colombian 16½, Equador 3½, Grenada 20;
Portuguese Four Per Cents, for account, 58½, Russian
112, Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 93½, and the Four
per Cent. Cartificates 93½. The share market still exhibits a limited business. The French Shares are also
creeping up a little, and the more immediate cause is,
orders to purchase from Paris. Consols for Account, at a quarter before three, were 9½ ½.—
The rates of exchange with all the leading points of
the continent continue to be firmly sustained, and there
is not the slightest symptom of any pressure from that
direction. Amsterdam, three months, was done this afternoon at 12 9½; Antwerp, 26 5 10; Hamburg, 13 13½;
Paris, 25 9½ 95; Vienna, 10 6 7; Trieste, 10 7 8; Leghora,
30 70 76; Madrid, 36½; Cadiz, 36½; Labion, 52½; Operto,
52½; The premium on gold at Paris is 12 per mille,
which, at the English mint price of £3 17s. 10½d, per
ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25 48;
and the exchange at Paris on London at short being
25 60, it follows that gold is 0.59 per cent dearer in London than in Paris. By advices from Hamburg the price
of gold is 433, per mark, which, at the English mint
price of £3 17s. 10½d, percounce for standard gold, gives
an exchange of 13 9½; and the exchange at Hamburg on
London at short being 13 10, it follows that gold is 0.34
per cent dearer in London than Hamburg.—Liverpool
Mail, Dec. 6.

per cent dearer in London than Hamburg.—Liverpool Mail, Dec. 6.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Dec. 6.—The tone of the market has been flat all the week, except to-day, when it has been rather firmer. Ordinary and middling qualities of American have been sold at a decline of 4d per 1b., while the upper ones have been more easily met with; but to-day there has been less choice offering. Brazils and Egyptians are just stationary at our last quotations—so also Surat. Sea Islands without change. There have been taken on speculation 500 American. Forwarded into the country unsold during the ipast month—100 American, 150 Bahia, and 700 Egyptian. The prices declared by the Committee of Brokers this week for fair Cotton are—Bowed 44d, Mobile 4jd, and Orleans 4jd. Sales from the 29th November to 5th December inclusive—180 Sea Island, 12 a 17; 10 Stained do, 6j; 6,370 Bowed, 3j a 5j; 10,280 Orleans, 3j a 7j; 4,560 Mobile, 3j a 4j; 630 Pernambuco, 6j a 7j; 270 Bahia, 5j a 6j; 510 Maranham, 4j a 6j; 730 Egyptian, 5j a 9; 20 Carthagona, 2j; 10 West India, 7j; 1910 Surat, 2j a 3j. Total, 25,460.

London Corn Exchange, Dec. 5.—The announcement

a 6; 510 Maranham, 4; a 6; 730 Egyptian, 5; a 9; 20 Carthagona, 2; 10 West India, 7; 1916 Surat, 2; a 3]. Total, 35,460.

London Coan Exchange, Dec. 5.—The announcement in the Times, that Parliament is to be assembled early in January, and that the Queen's speech will recommend the total abolition of the Corn laws, which will have the support of her Majesty's ministers, has completely put a stop to business in free corn; and whether it be so or not, it so powerfully affects the minds of buyers, that the trade is completely paralysed, without producing any improvement in bonded corn. The few offers received for oats were from 1s to 1s 6d per quarter under late rates, but generally refused by factors, who would have made a reasonable concession to buyers if business to any extent could have been promoted.

Liverfool Coan Exchange, Dec. 6.—The only change in the duties this week is a decline on foreign Barley and Indian Corn to 3s per quarter. The suspense in which the country is still placed in reference to the Corn Laws, and the contradictory announcements, stated in some of the London papers of yesterday on that important question, whether authentic or otherwise, have completely checked any extensive operations whatever in the course of our market this morning, st which very few actual buyers appeared, and the sales of Wheat, being limited in the extreme, all descriptions of English, frish, and foreign, duty paid, declined 2d to 3d per 70lb below last quotations. Flour was equally difficult to sell, Irish and home made receding Is per sack, and Canadian Is per bbl. Barley, Peas, and Indian Corn were more neglected than usual, and nominally cheap r; Melt, on the contrary, remained steady in value, and Beans supported late prices. Oats continuing in small supply, were held on the terms lest noted, at which, however, scarcely any sales were effected; Oatmeal, meeting very little notice, was offered at a further reduction of is per 240 lb. In the bonded market, no transactions have recently transpired, and although

The arrivals of all grains are moderately good. The demand for wheat very limited, and to effect sales, Is to 2s reduction had to be submitted to. Fine barley fully as dear; infarior Is lower. Beans, old, are in request, and new samples are dull, and Is cheaper. Outs id per stone and shelling is per load cheaper. Wheat 9,177; Barley 2,636; beans 661; outs 575.

2,636; beans 661; oats 575.

Liversoot. Paovision Marker, December 6.—We have again to notice another dull week in our Irish butter market; the stocks now held are becoming heavy, and, in some instances, sales have been made at a reduction of 1s to 2s per cut; but as the dealers are scantily supplied, and must shortly come into the market, we observe more confidence on the part of importers than for some time past. Bacon and hams are more plentiful, and prices a little lower. Lard continues to be taken at full rates. Beef and pork are more readily sold, but there is no activity, the demand being only for ships' stores; the latter article rules high.

Liversoot, Markers, Dec. 5.—Surar—Owing to the

no activity, the demand being only for ships' stores; the latter article rules high.

Liverpool Markers, Dec. 5.—Sugar—Owing to the flat accounts from London, the market has been very dull, and the sales are only 150 hhds B. P. and 1000 bags 5engal, at a decline of 64 to 1s per cwt. Nothing done in Mauritius—Foreign continues neglected. The sales of Molasses are limitted to 30 casks Demerars at 23s per cwt. Coffee—120 casks Jamaica have been sold at auction this week; the prices were rather irregular, and the quotations are reduced 2s to 3s per cwt. Of Foreign, the sales comprise 70 trcs, 90 bris, 30 bags Rio, at 48s to 66s for good and fine middling, washed, and 30s per cwt. for common ordinary; some trifling lots of Costa Rica and Laguayra are reported at the quotations. A small lot of black Pepper sold at 24d per lb. No sales of Coca, Ginger, or Fimento. Rice is lower, and only 1000 bags sold, at 16s 6d to 17s 2d for white broken, and 20s per cwt. Rum—The sales are 160 casks, cheifly strong Demerars, 35 to 37 per cent O. P., at 3s 2d to 3s 4d, with a few casks of a favorite mark as high as 3s 10d per gallon.

Dyewoods—There has been almost a suspension of

strong Demerara, 35 to 37 per cent O. P., as 38 32 to 38 4d, with a few casks of a favorite mark as high as 38 10d per gallon.

Dyewoods—There has been almost a suspension of demand for Logwood; 30 tons St. Domingo brought £6 26 6d per ton; a cargo of Tobasco is announced for public sale next week; 20 tons of Cuba Fustic brought £6 26 6d; 38 tons Lims Nicaragus Wood £13; 21 tons Camwood £9 17s 6d to £13 10s; 10 tons of Sapan Wood £10 lbs, and 10 tons green Ebony £8 10s per ton. Turpentiue has failen 2s per cwt., 11s 4d to 11s 8d having been accepted for 1200 barrels of fair to good quality. No sales reported in American Tar, but 800 barrels of Stockholm have been sold, the price of which is not reported. The demand both for Montreal Pot and Pearl Ashes continues very limited, but prices remain nominally the same. Hides—About 3700 salted Buenos Ayres Ox and Cow have been sold, chiefly at 44d per lb., but in other descriptions the business is 10 a very limited extent. Tobacco—The sales for the last month reach 976 hhlts, viz. 210 Virginis leaf, 79 stemmed; 253 Kentucky leaf and 434 stemmed. Holders are firm, with a steady market.

and 434 stemmed. Itsulates to be done in Brimmarket.

Only a limited business continues to be done in Brimstone; sales of first quality were made at £6 per ton.—
No sales worthy of enumerations have been made in Sumac, Argols, or Tariar. About 10 hads of Quercitron
Bark sold at 9s per cwt. Olive Oil remains without
change, only small lots being taken for immediate use. change, only small lots being taken for immediate in The Fish Oil market is excessively flat, and the only reported this week is 20 tuns Cod, at \$26 10s per tun

Seed Oils there is little doing, and Linseed has declined to 24s od. Oil of Turpentine rules from 70s to 75s., but more disposition is shown to effect sales. Palm Oil has been sold lower, including 300 tons for syring delivery; the sales are 240 tuns, principally at 291 los to 230 per tun. In Petersburg Hemp no business has transpired; 400 bales of Manilla sold at £31, and of Jute, which is rather faster, 700 bales are reported at £12 for inferior, up to £14 los for very fine. The tallow market has been rather depressed this week, and although no sales of yellow Candle are reported under 42s., it is understood that lower prices have been taken; in other descriptions not a single sale has taken place, excepting 30 casks North American at 41s per cwt. 420 kegs American Lard were sold 48s to 49s per cwt.

Statz of Tande—Manchester, Friday evening, Dec.

We have had another dull and very heavy cloth market this week; and though rather more has been doing of late, still it makes no impression of a sfavorable kind on the market, and the market closes very heavily. Spinners are not, perhaps, in a worse position than on this day week; but things do not appear_likely to improve, at least for the present.

WONDERFUL RELIGIOUS DISCOVERIES .- We understand that Dr. Roy, of Brooklyn, the distinguished scholar in Oriental languages, and biblical literature, who has just published a second edition of his Hebrew dictionary, arranged upon an entirely new plan, similar to that which prevails in Chinese literature, has, within the last few months, made some extraordinary and wonderful religious discoveries in the interpretation of the Revelations.

These discoveries, we understand, tend, in a surprising manner, to develope the meaning of that mysterious book of Revelations embraced in the New Testament, and attributed to St. John the Apostle. They have been brought about, it is said, by a learned comparison of the ancient and Oriental with the modern Sanscrit and Chinese characters and by a comparison with all the ancient monuments in Egypt and Hindostan. As far as we are given to understand, Mr. Roy has ascertained, without doubt, all these wonderful and mysterious things. According to him, Millerism, Mormonism, Unitarianism, Fourierism, and all the other "isms', of the day, which have recently agitated the world, are merely emanations of Satan and his mysterious associates, from the lowest regions of unhappiness and fire, below. The mighty struggle coming on before the reign of a thousand years, or the Millenium beginning, as referred to in the Revelations, is now understood and ascertained, with almost physiological, if not mathematical, accuracy: it means the great coming contest with all the new discoveries of the age-printing, steam, magnet-1sm, &c .- which must soon take place between England and America. The revolution in religion, begun by Luther, was the commencement of this struggle-and we are now only in the midst of it. The invention of the art of printing brought it onand the wonderful discoveries of steam power, and magnetism, as applied to social improvement, will terminate this great crisis-of which the United States will be the agents. This great combination of isolated Messiahs, will bring upon mankind a never ending Paradise-which, springing up from this country, will extend over Europe: eastwards to China, and southwards to Africa, and over all the isles of ocean.

These general views are gathered from the wonderful discoveries in the Holy Scriptures, made by the above mentioned learned gentleman, and the new key applied to the Revelations. In a short time he may be expected to give further information, with explanations in the original languages, both in Hebrew and Sanscrit, and in the hieroglyphics of Egypt, in Chinese and Japanese. We advise all who wish to understand the present state of the world, to get themselves a copy of his Hebrew Dictionary, for that is the beginning of the history of a great revolution in religion, and the right understanding of the Holy Scriptures. We are just on the edge of the millenium-and no

GREAT FUSS ABOUT NOTHING .- A great fuss in being made about the nomination of Judge Woodward to the bench of the Supreme Court. The fuss arises because it seems that he once declared his opinion that natives of foreign countries ought not to be allowed to vote when they come to the United States. This did not agree with the ideas of a certain set of worthies in Philadelphia, who were opposed to that doctrine, and they wish him to be reected by the Senate for entertaining such an opin ion. If Judge Woodward has always been an intelligent and upright man, that is sufficient. We don't see how he could be prevented from holding any special opinion on politics or religion. If he is a man of integrity, and competent to decide all questions that may come before him according to the law of the land, that is all that is requisite. The fuse against him is like a tempest in a teapot.

STACKING ARMS .- The "Bosworth squad" and the "secret circular chque" of the dem have stacked their arms for the present; but we hope they have not given up the contest; for it is amusing to see those two sets, or cliques, showing each other up to the community. If we are to believe what they say of each other, the State of New York has been, for many years, governed by as graceless a set of scamps as any that were ever thrown into the State prisons for stealing a pound of pork, a pound of bacon, or a pair of old boots. These political spoils-men commit more petty larcenies on the ublic than all the rescals that are in the two State

OREGON MEETING .- A meeting on the subject of Oregon was lately held in Philadelphia, but there was little effect produced on the public mind, in consequence of the peculiar position and character of the persons who figured at that assemblage. We have not heard of any attempt being made here to call an Oregon meeting-in fact, there is a singular apathy in the public mind relative to this matter.-The masses seem to look on the Oregon question as a subject of the deepest importance; and as such, they are willing to wait and hear all that will be said on the subject, by the President and by Congress, before they take any distinct action upon it.

THE RECORDERSHIP.—We understand from Albay that the Governor is indisposed to appoint a new Recorder for this city, under the impression that as a State Convention will meet this year, an entire revolution may take place in the judiciary of the Statehence an appointment now would only exist for a brief period. In this view of the case, it is probable that the present Recorder may hold over for some time to come.

TRIAL OF HONEY MAN .- Smith, alias Honeyman one of the alleged Clinton barge robbers, will be gain placed on trial this morning, in the Court of General Sessions, a juror having been withdrawn on the former trial, by consent of counsel on both sides, in consequence of the improbability of bringing the case to a close before the expiration of the

that one about to be started by George P. Morris, has probably the best prospects. All his old friends, who enabled him to start the Mirror, are, we understand, coming up and taking hold manfully. The attempt to crush him will hardly succeed.

TEMPLETON.—The following is the handsome etter sent to Mr. Templeton, by the committee who were appointed to distribute the proceeds of his charitable concert :-

New York, 10th January, 1846.

New York, 10th January, 1846.

As a committee, named at the meeting of those who were called together by the Mayor, to arrange for the distribution of the funds arising from your concert, on behalf of the poor of our city, we have to tender you our cordial acknowledgments for your generous volunteer on their account; and, in doing so, while we respond to the feelings of our cityzens at large, we have greatly to regret that the result of the concert did not more truly correspond with your kind wishes, and the desire of those who took an active part in the necessary arrangements for the occasion.

Our best wishes go with you in your journey South; and trusting that your reward may be equal to your merit, as we are sure it ought to be,

We remain, deer Sir,

Your obedient servants,

WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER.

H. MAXWELL

RAMSEY CROOKS.

SHEPPARD KNAFF.

EDWARD F. SANDERSON.

F. C. TUCKER.

R. EMMET.

John TEMPLETON, Esq.

Theatricals.

PARK .- The boxes of old Drury were graced by my of the loveliness, refinement and intellect of the city last evening. The ladies were in full dress, and all scemed highly gratified and delighted with the entertainment preented. "Richard III," in fact, has lost none of its first freshness and beauty, but becomes more and more popular and attractive with every representation. The glittering armour, magnificent costumes, beautiful and cost-ly scenery, heraldic bearings, gorgeous decorations, &c, together with the vast multitude of persons employed in the various scenes, all combine to make it the most bril-liant pageant ever witnessed on the stage. No pains or expense has been spared by the management of the Park to render the play historically correct, and a golden harvest will be their reward. "Richard" is repeated to-night,

with other entertainments.

Bowery Theatre.—Rowe's celebrated tragedy of 'Jane Shore" was performed last evening at this theatre with distinguished success. Mrs. Phillips' enactment of the herome of the piece, deserves the highest commendation. She drew tears from many eyes. Of J. R. Scott's performance it is unnecessary to say more than that he fully sustained his high reputation. There is a deep moral lesson in the piece entitled "Six Degrees of Crime," which, we perceive, is taken from the French, hough very dissimilar to the French dramas in general. It produced a deep impression, and is justly called a thrilling drama. The interest is kept up throughout; every scene is a picture of life. The acting was good; each performer did his part well—the dances were bewitching. The only fault that could be found, is the too long interval which occurs between the acts. The extrawaganza, as it may almost be called, of "The Widow's Victim," kept a delighted audience in a constant roar. Mrs. Sargent deserves particular notice for the case and nature with which she performed her part. Mr. Davenport was nervousness itself, and acted his part admirably. The whole entertainments of the evening diagreat credit both to the management and the performers. The house was crowded from top to bottom, and no wonder. Mr. Hadaway's benefit comes off this evening. Those who have seen him, have a treat before them which they will do well not to miss.

The Harstonkons at Palmo's.—A very full fashions. dation. She drew tears from many eyes. Of J. R.

THE HARMONEONS AT PALMO'S .- A very full fashion

The Harmoneous at Palmo's.—A very full fashionable and critical andisence, were in attendence last evening at Falmo's. The unequivocal success of the Harmoneous is astifactory evidence of their musical abilities and discriminating taste. The only impatience or uneasiness manifested by any portion of the audience, is as their want of promptness in appearing at the precise time designated, and the time they consume while engaged in their change of stire. This meature while engaged in their change of stire. This meature while engaged in their change of stire. This meature meater reform, and we would, therefore, particularly urge its adoption. Their great and increasing patrenage has determined them to remain throughout the present, and perhaps prolong their vis. I, for another week.

Mas. Mowarr, cur talented New York actress, has just been playing engagements in Charleston and Savannah, and as we learn from our correspondents there, has been most eminently successful, having succeeded in bringing out the most fashionable audiences, to witness her chaste and classic performances. She is going to travel through the extreme South. Mrs. Mowatt is adopting the proper course—studying in the proper school of art—the same, school in which the talents of Forrest were developed. When he first appeared in Philadelphia he was only accounted an erdinary actor; and had he remained in that or any other city permanently, would never have made even an approach to the eminence on which he now stands. But he travelled through the South. He there had an opportunity of witnessing the effect of his different attitudes, expressions of the passions and styles of elecution upon different classes of people and intellects, and finally settling upon his own peculiar system, and so that when he re appeared at Albany he was at once seen to be a young actor of superior clasm, and so that when he re appeared at Albany he was at once seen to be a young actor of superior clasm, and so that when he re appeared at Albany he was at once seen to be a

way to histriconic lams. Mrs. Movatt is pursuing time same course, and we doubt not will be as successful.

Madame Augusta.—This distinguished and beautiful denseuse has been for come time in this city, in negotistion with the management of the Park Theatre, for the production of the celebrated ballet of "Giselle." We understand, however, that no arrangement has been made, but that Madame Augusta will probably bring the ballet out at the Bowery, in the course of a short time, in a tyle of great splender. It is sure to be very attractive, and will undoubtedly have a great run.

Mastran Sconcia, the young violinist, who appeared in this city a stort time since, is now in Baltimore. He includes travelling through the Southern States. This is his proper course. He is a young man, and in his travels he must inevitably improve vastly, and will return greatly benefitted by his travels. We consider travelling the proper school for young artists. Master Burke now has reached his ultimatum. He studied with De Beriot, and left his hands failshed as far as he may be. He should not have done so, but should have spent some years in travelling.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT .- We were informed yesterday afternoon, by Mr. W. P. Burdick, that a most appalling disaster occurred at Carbondale, Pa., on Monday last . It appears, that while the miners were engaged in their labor, at ten o'clock on that morning, from four to six acres suddenly caved in upon those in the mine, literally burying them alive. It was supposed that from fifteen to thirty were in the mines at the time of the dreadul calamity. Three of the laborers had been dug out before Mr. Burdick left Honesdale, a place near Carbondale They were of course dead.

City Intelligence.

WAR MERTING—There is to be a war meeting at St.
John's Hell to-morrow evening.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—This body was notified to
meet lest evening, at 5 o'clock, at the Chamber of
the Board of Assistants. At 6 o'clock, the Clerk proceeded to call the roll, and seven members only having
answered, the President announced that they had not a
quorum. The gentlemen present then separated, the
President having first stated, that in future he would
have the roll called at ten minutes after 5 o'clock, and if
a quorum was not present, no business would afterwards A HERO FROM TEXAS.-Col. Thomas Wm. Ward, of

BENNETT, THE CONVICTED POLICE OFFICER.—We understand that Bennett, the police efficer but recently

BERNETT, THE CONVICTED POLICE OFFICER.—We understand that Bennett, the police efficer but recently convicted for a constructive grand larceny, in assuming to himself the "undisputed possession" of 214 soverigns, the property of one Murphy, is making strenuos efforts to have his expected sentence mitigated. In order to accomplish this, he proposes to restore all he has left of his ill-gotten treasure, amounting to about \$600, to the rightful owner; but whether the Court will be disposed thus to compromise the affair, remains yet to be seen. We have, however, too high an opinion of the Court to believe that the idea of allowing Bennett to purchase a mitigation of his punishment, with stolen funds, will be entertained for a single moment.

Serious Accident.—A boy named John Ellsler was

will be entertained for a single moment.

Serious Accident.—A boy named John Ellisier was brought to the city Hospital on Tuesday evening, after having been run over by one of Murphy's omnibuses—the wheel passing over his chest—in the Bowery, near Division street. No bones were broken; buthe suffered severely from the effect of the shock.

Severe Accident.—A man named John Brady, a laborer employed on a new building in Sp. uce street, was brought to the City Hospital yesterday afternoon—his foot having slipped while going up the ladder, and he having failen from the fourth story into the cellar. He received a severe concussion of the brain, and was otherwise badly bruised.

Gulick Guard will take place on Wednesday evening, Jan. 21st, at the Apollo Salcon. It will be an interesting affair.

MESSAGE OF GOV. BRIGGS, OF MASSACHUSETTS -

The message of Governor Briggs, of Massachusetts, was delivered at Boston on the 13th instant. His Excellency is in favor of the protective policy, and speaks in terms of consure of the remarks of the President, relative to a revenue tariff, in his message to Congress. It appears by the message of the Governor, that the reports of the officers of the State prison, present a satisfactory state of affairs in that institution. About an x thousand dollars have been expended in repairs and buildings within the walls, during the year. A remarkable degree of health has prevailed among the prisoners. But one death has occurred among nearly three hundred persons, in twelve months.

The Governor next alludes to the difficulty which exists in procuring conviction for capital crimes—

in twelve months.

The Governor next alludes to the difficulty which exists in procuring conviction for capital crimes—There are four crimes in Massachusetts punishable with death—treason, murder, rape and burning a dwelling house in the night time—and the Governor recommends to the consideration of the Legislature the propriety of reducing the number of capital offences new existing in the commonweslth. He says, "in the case of murder, much reflection has convinced me of the propriety of making degrees of guilt in that crime. Whilst the penalty of death shall remain against the wilful and deliberate murderer, in the first degree, murder in the second degree, committed under circumstances of mitigation, should be punished by confinement in the State prison during life."

The number of inmates of the Lunatic Hospital, at Worcester, is about three hundred and sixty. The arrangement, order, neatness and general management of this institution is samirable.

"The Massachusetts school fund now amounts to \$810.493 60. The annual interest of this fund is distributed among the towns for the benefit of common schools. The past year, the tewns raised, for the support of common schools, \$676.506 62, being an increase over the preceding year of \$38,000. The Secretary of the Board of Education, in his report for the present year, states that the amount raised by the tewns in various ways. "for common schools, will exceed one dollar a piece, for every man, woman and child in the State." The people of Massachusetts expend annually, for the purpose of education, more than a million of dollars. The returns from the towns for 1844, 46, show the number of schools in the State botween the ages of four and sixteen years to be 194,984. The whole number of public schools in 5382. Incorporated academies, 66, unincorporated academies, private schools, and schools kept to prelong public schools, 1877, making schools of all kinds, 4615. The number of teachers in public schools, including, winter and summer, is 7267. Of these, 2232 are fam